

MODES SURE TO LAST

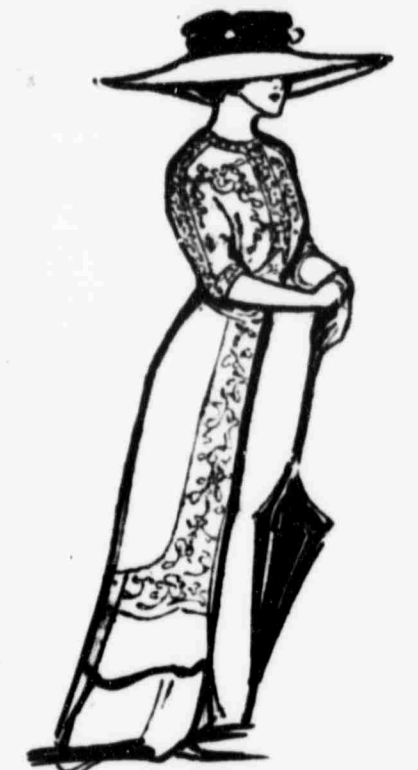
Ideas in Dress That Will Hold Over in the Fall.

BLACK AND WHITE EFFECTS

Clinging Frocks and Soft Draperies Favored.

The Hobbie Skirt Passing—Summer Frocks From Paris—That Give Clues to Autumn Fashions—Black and White Costumes Lightened by Silver, Crystal and Bunches of Wonderful Flowers—Classic Lines in the Gown and Grecian Lines in the Collure—The Short Waist Back Again—The One Doubtful Question is the Sleeve.

This is the time when one loses interest in what is being worn and gives oneself over to fruitless conjecture as to what is going to be worn. And yet such delectable things are being worn, things in which lurk clues to future possibilities. Just what fads the autumn will bring forth no one can tell, yet one might order



EMBROIDERED LINEN.

a few autumn gowns now with perfect safety, provided one were willing to follow conservative ideas. Women are not yet tired of clinging frocks and soft draperies, and though there may be efforts to introduce ampler lines and more substantial materials there is not the smallest likelihood of any very radical change. As has been said before, the day of the skirt caught in narrowly around the feet is mercifully past in so far as the advance guard of fashion is concerned, though women who have such frocks in their sum-



WHITE AND PERSIAN CREPE.

mer outfits may continue to wear them until the summer season ends.

To order a new frock with such lines would be sheer folly, but the clinging fourteau or slip and the supple vaporous draperies of the summer season will doubtless be quite in order during the winter season, if only a "marginale" or "bridle" feature does not mar the skirt to the ranks of the past. Such models as the two black and white evening frocks illustrated in the large cut might be safely ordered now, even though the Paris openings are still in the future and nothing is definitely settled about the new modes.

Black and white is sure to be worn. It is always chic and effective, always more or less popular, and this summer it has gained a pronounced vogue which promises to hold over into the winter. Black and white combinations are more generally becoming than all black, but have much of the distinction which belongs to smart black and in a room full of colored frocks the truly modish black and white model has a certain refined distinction which makes it more noticeable than its more vivid neighbors. Moreover it can be worn more often than a colored frock without becoming tiresome to both the wearer and her friends.

The three frocks of the central group are admirable examples of what the French makers have achieved in black and white since King Edward's death made the black and white frock even more important than fashion had decreed it should be. In two cases a touch of brilliant color relieves the somewhat somber harmony, but the color is not necessary and where jet does not relieve the black enough to suit the woman ordering the gown a little gold or silver or crystal is often used instead of color.

The two last are preferred to gold just now and the location of the black and white creations are likely to show sparkling crystals mingled with cut jet or gleaming silver. Embroideries. Densities of crystal attached to black tulle are effective, and white tulle in chiffon sprinkled with the tiny crystal dewdrops



BLACK AND WHITE EVENING FROCKS.

is veiled in black tulle with charming results.

One of the frocks of the sketch would work out well with dewdrop tulle drapery, but was in fact of white tulle with tulle drapery of black tulle sprinkled with tiny jet and silver sequins and bordered by bands of fine jet and silver sequin embroidery on a net ground. The chignon at the left side of the girdle was of turquoise velvet and a hair fillet and neck.



FIGURED AND PLAIN PONGEE.

lace of turquoise and silver were worn with the gown, but any other vivid and modish color such as emerald or Prunella green, coral or the Persian yellow, would be as effective as the silver.

Varying the color worn, a simple matter when it is not a more integral part of the frock than it is in this case, gives variety to one's toilet and it is an expedient scheme in designing a black and white or black frock to provide this opportunity. The French designers often supply the color note by a cluster of artificial flowers or a huge rose thrust into the corsage and the artificial flowers now offered for such purposes in the Paris shops are wonderfully lovely.

A woman just home from six months abroad and a final four weeks of shopping in Paris exhibited the other day a large box full of corsage bouquets and bouquets which she had bought with an eye to the adorning of winter frocks and evening frocks. They were not cheap even in

Paris, for the infinite care in detail means patient work and consummate skill. One bunch of sweet peas was particularly lovely, each flower perfect in form and exquisite in coloring and no two alike, though all shaded harmoniously in soft glowing pink, lavender, yellow and maroon. The flowers were intended for the corsage of a gray evening frock, supplying the only note of gay color in a symphony of smoky gray and dull silver.

Another cluster of flowers supplied by the dressmaker to accompany a certain frock consisted of big, loose petalled black velvet roses. Yes, it sounds absurd, but those roses thrust caressingly into the girdle of a white chiffon crepe dinner gown added astonishingly to the cachet of the gown, and there was a rose and fillet ornament in black velvet for the blond hair of the owner of the frock.

This hair, by the way, was worn in the approved Parisian fashion, no longer flat and close over the head with encircling bands, but more Grecian in suggestion. The hair, drawn softly back from the face with very little roll or parted if a part is becoming, is bound round the head in a smooth coil. Some women still prefer the loose heavy braid, but the coil is more chic.

In the circle formed by this coil is a soft mass of little curls and puffs. The set, sausage-like puffs which became such an absurdity a year or so ago will not do, though many women will doubtless resort to them in a cheerful belief that they are following the last dictum of Mme. la Mode. The truly fashionable coiffure must be carefully artistic as to the curls and puffs, yet never untidy. It must be smooth and carefully arranged, but never stiff.

At its best it is unquestionably attractive and artistic, but it is doomed to caricature, as the sparks fly upward and only the most careful grooming will produce the desired result.

Naturally false hair plays an important part in the coiffure of most of the fashionable, and one's own hair, supplemented if necessary by a switch, is used for the coil. Any extra hair is coiled flat on the crown of the head, and then a false piece composed of soft curling locks is pinned on, filling the entire space inside of the coil like a cap. Better results are secured in this way than by more complicated use of one's own hair, but some women with ample locks and clever fingers or skillful maids fill in the back of the coiffure with soft puffs and twists of their own hair and a few finger curls brought to the coiffure.

Already there may be seen the type of woman who grasps eagerly at extreme modes and achieves a travesty of them by winding her hair in a flat stringy coil around her head and pinning on a mass of cheap curls and puffs in the back. The result is wonderful and fearful. Where

one cannot adopt a coiffure mode in its perfection one would far better select some simple and becoming mode of hair dressing and keep it through changing seasons.

Individuality to-day is not only more sensible but more smart than frockish following of changing fashion and the true elegance changes her coiffure much less frequently and radically than does the average woman. If only women generally could be made to realize that they could achieve through scrupulous simplicity, impeccable neatness and individuality a smart distinction which they miss altogether by cheap and fawcily exaggeration of passing modes, what an enormous improvement would be effected! A foreign representative of one of the big French silk factories said not long ago:

"I have never seen so many handsome women together as I find behind the counter in any big American shop, but why do most of them disfigure themselves by frightful elaborate coiffures and cheap showy waists and neckwear? If Frenchwomen were as pretty they would make themselves adorable, coquette, but trim, demure."

All of which is a far cry from the black and white evening frock. It has, you will notice, this evening frock, a short, one-piece waist line, and every one who speaks of things Parisian comments upon the way in which this shortened waist has been reasserting itself among the late summer models. Women like the short waist, find it becoming. Dressmakers say that it offers opportunities for delightfully artistic effects, and so it never really drops out of sight though sometimes it is confined to evening and house gown models.

Last winter the waist line was lowered to normal on a large majority of the frocks, but the short line still persisted here and there upon both evening and daytime frocks, and this summer one found now and then a skirt with decided Directoire lines. Now there are rumors that the winter will see a very considerable revival of the short waist and that the Grecian lines of the coiffure are to consort with a renewed vogue of classic lines in evening dress. It is but a rumor. It is given for what it is worth, but one thing is certain, the short waist line is a feature of some of the very prettiest late summer frocks.

The short skirt which was introduced even among the evening frocks and the most elaborate afternoon frocks this season owed its vogue very largely to the introduction of the bridled skirt, which made long flaming lines and trains practically an impossibility. It has run its course with the exaggerated type of skirt, and with the increased fulness of the skirt bottoms have come the long flowing frocks and trains which are so

vastly becoming to the average woman that only slavish obedience to the makers of the modes could induce her to lay them aside.

Indeed the best dressed women on both sides of the Atlantic have never subscribed wholeheartedly to the short skirt fad where evening and house dress was concerned, and while soft skirt fulness may be slightly held in by a scarf or some substantial band on the skirt

throw about the shoulders. A touch of brilliant color could be introduced in girdle, chon or corsage flowers or the toilette might be kept entirely in black and white.

There are scores of little frocks in linen, pongee, foulard, etc., which in other material would be safe experiments for the fall and winter, delightful little frocks for short afternoon frocks for wear under fur coats or long street coats. These, like the evening frocks, must be on conservative lines and of a certain simplicity. The one doubtful question concerns the sleeve.

Japanese sleeves have been so ubiquitous this summer that it seems probable they will be discarded by the fastidious this fall, yet many of the very latest models show the unbroken shoulder and sleeve lines, and women have taken so kindly to the simplicity of line in the summer corsage that they may refuse to abandon it with the changing season. It will be interesting to see what will be done with the long and short sleeves, but the probabilities are that the restored short sleeve will preponderate for dressy wear, while undersleeves will lengthen it discreetly in street and morning frocks.

MANUFACTURE OF SODA.

A Result of French Revolution Discovery of Soda Lake in Africa.

From the London Daily News.

The European Powers have pretty well divided Africa between them, and it looks quite civilized on an up to date map, but apparently there are still big tracts which are terra incognita, judging from the announcement that a company is being formed to exploit a great lake of soda discovered last year in the East Africa Protectorate.

As is said, it covers an area of some 40,000 square miles, it is by far the biggest lake in Africa, exceeding by 14,000 square miles the area of the Victoria Nyanza, and being capable of accommodating the whole of Scotland within it as an island, with at least 10,000 square miles of soda to spare. The manufacture of soda is one of the most important of chemical industries, and those engaged in it will watch with interest the opening up of this immense source of supply. Time was when ocean plants supplied the raw material of soda, and it was the French Revolution which effected the first great advance in the making of that necessary article of everyday use.

The National Convention, seeing France isolated from the rest of the world, entreated patriotic scientists to save the country from a threatened soda famine, and as a result Leblanc invented his process for the manufacture of soda from coal, lime, salt and sulphuric acid.

cut with sleeves in one with the body was of mousseline embroidered in silver soutache, and an original note was given to the frock by the clever use of black velvet in the girdle, cuffs and "modesty." This would be an exceedingly chic and practical model for early autumn and winter wear in any pretty light color and with the skirt bottom merely embroidered without being held in.

It would not be necessary either to veil the foundation. These veiling effects while altogether charming call for several layers of material and proportionate



WHITE DIMITY.

expenditures and this particular model would be admirable in any soft clinging stuff, whether wool or silk.

The rage for black velvet trimming is fairly sure to hold over into the winter and should be welcome to women, for it makes possible very effective trimming touches at comparatively slight expense and affords opportunity for easily freshening old frocks.

The third of the black and white evening frocks would present a little more difficulty to the average dressmaker than would the other two, for draperies always demand skilful handling, but it is a delightful model for transparent black over white, with revers of jet and crystal embroidery on white drops of jet and crystal bordering the drapery and a transparent scarf embroidered in jet and crystal to

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FARMERS' WIVES HER PUPILS

SUMMER CAMPAIGN OF A TEACHER OF COOKING.

A Profitable Way of Tiding Over a Period of Idleness After Leaving College—Other Young Women Have Tried the Scheme and Have Done Well at It.

"The summer after I finished my course in domestic science I not only cleared all my expenses but saved in the neighborhood of \$200 by going from house to house and village to village and giving lessons," declared a young woman who is now a regular teacher of domestic science. "You see I couldn't afford to rest because my course had consumed all my money."

"After applying for all sorts of positions in summer hotels and boarding houses I hit on the idea of teaching farmer's wives. My first plan was to get up classes in some public building of various villages. I wasted two long months at this and at the end of that time had only succeeded in interesting half a dozen women or so. One of these offered the suggestion that I come to her village and make a personal canvass. She said she would lend me her horse and buggy when the distance was too great for me to walk and would give me my room and board free for lessons."

"After investing more than half of my few remaining dollars in an outfit for demonstration, including an alcohol stove, I set out for that woman's home a few days after college closed. I began my house to house canvass the very hour of my arrival by calling on my adviser's nearest neighbors. I visited just one dozen homes that same day and succeeded in getting a conditional promise of one pupil."

"After a second day of almost as fruitless work I determined to go into the country and try the farmers' wives. Packing my outfit in the bottom of the buggy I set out, driven by my hostess. At nearly every house where we stopped both the men and the women showed an interest. Though few of them appeared to be willing to come into the village to attend class meetings, most of them wanted me to arrange to teach a class in their own kitchen or in that of some of their near neighbors."

"At the end of three days driving about in the buggy I had got up one class with good prospects of four more. Each class was to comprise six members, to whom I was to give twelve lessons at the rate of \$3 for each member. Only \$2 was to be paid by each member, as each one engaged to board and house me and the horse for three days, or while I was giving two lessons in her kitchen. This arrangement was suggested by one of the farmer wives who explained that though she was willing to go to her neighbors for lessons, she wanted to see how I would manage in her own kitchen. In other words she wanted me to use her own implements and ingredients. This proved to be a popular arrangement."

"Of course I was willing enough to have the living expenses of myself and my horse rated at \$3 for three days and when an old farmer offered me his horse and wagon on condition that I give his wife and married daughter lessons free I accepted that also. The board was about as good as at any summer hotel I have ever stopped, and in many cases very much better. As I always stipulated that I was to have a room to myself I experienced no discomfort in that respect."

"When the cooking was poor of course that was my opportunity. As I came among them as a teacher of cooking, with a full diploma, they were all willing enough to learn of me. Indeed I often found them depending too much on me in that one particular."

"At one farmhouse the wife invited me into her kitchen and turned things over to me. As she had a very sick child I was willing to lend a hand, but I was careful to explain to other members of the class, and in her presence, that I was cooking for her because I felt that her baby needed all her attention. I don't think she learned very much of me beyond preparing her baby's food. The child recovered, which I don't believe would have done had she continued to feed it as she was doing when I arrived on the scene."

"It seems to be an idea of the general public that ignorance in feeding babies is limited to the women of the tenement house district. I found out that summer how erroneous such an idea is. I never saw so much good material badly treated in all my tenement house experience as I did in the homes of those farmers that summer."

"Unless some member of the household had been to college or to boarding school it was uphill work getting them to accept proper cooked eggs and such things as was a habit in the household. I began on its food and after that as a rule I found it easier to convince the family that soft boiled eggs, rare red meats were as healthful for growing as properly prepared milk for babies."

"I found in nine cases out of ten that the women expected me to teach them how to cook. I was not prepared to do so, but I was willing to listen to my talks about food values. I had first to satisfy their desire to be taught how to make a cake or bake the bread they had raised. Once they were convinced that I could really cook they were more willing to listen to suggestions about the preparation of dishes to which they were accustomed."

"I never had to canvass for pupils after I really began my first class. When a woman would come or send word that she wanted to take lessons of me I would reply by asking her to get five other women to join the class. All that summer I was kept busy, traveling from house to house, generally moving into new quarters every three days."

"I not only enjoyed my work but it agreed with me. When time came for me to go West to take up my duties as a domestic science teacher I weighed nearly twenty pounds more than when I began, while as for my complexion, well, I really had a complexion then, when I began the best that could have been said of me was that I had a sallow skin."

"Though that was the only summer I ever gave traveling lessons I could not give girls in my classes to do such work. As a rule they report good success, both financially and from a health standpoint in the East the field for such work is much larger than in either the West or the South."

"One of my pupils reported an experience of teaching forty classes during one summer. Only one of the forty had three pupils, thirty-five had two pupils, while the balance were made up of one pupil each. That girl cleared nearly \$100 besides having her expenses paid for the entire summer. Her charges were \$3 with board and lodging for herself and her horse for the course of twelve lessons."

Souls Like Easter Eggs.

From Success.

A gentleman who in his mundane existence goes under the name of Hermaeus Ruebenghelt left his body in a St. Louis boarding house, he says, and went traveling in his unclad soul. He reports an enjoyable trip and a very sociable time with kindred spirits with whom he hobnobbed while on his journey.

All the souls he met were about the size and shape of goose eggs, but colors according to their characters. Blue souls, for example, were superstitious; red, bloodthirsty; white, uncultured. High livers had pink hands or dots on the tip of their noses, and those who were green and brown souls were deceptive and not to be trusted.

A mass meeting of assorted souls must look like a collection of Easter eggs if Mr. Ruebenghelt's facts are reliable. He is relating his experience in a lecture tour of the middle West, and apparently expects to keep soul and body together with the proceeds.